States government has received no answer from Spain, por has the French embassy received an answer which will be commun cated to the authorities here. It is apparent from this that the answer could not have been sent from Madrid on Monday, as stated in some of the foreign reports. The misapprehension doubtless arises from the fact that the Madrid cabinet, after receiving the American terms, desired more information upon some of the points involved. This let to a cable communication to M. Cambon. It was not intended as a response to the American terms and it was in no sense conclusive upon the subject matter of the ne gotiations.

This continues to be the situation up to the present time, namely a communication having been received relative to the American terms, but not one of such a final char acter as to constitute an answer for sub mission to the United States government At the same time a final answer is expected daily, and almost hourly, and although no official intimation has been given, it is possible that the decision has been already reached at Madrid. It has not reached any quarter in Washington up to the present time, however. Under the circumstances there will be no occasion for the French ambassador going to the White House to present any communication from Spain, and this, in itself indicates conclusively that the negotiations have not yet reached the stage where the final response of Spain is ready for submission.

On the assumption that peace is near at hand some attention is being given to the steps by which this may be brought about formally, and the measures necessary to be adopted immediately afterward. It is said to be not at all improbable that the preliminaries leading up to the signature of the treaty of peace may consume fully three months, so that it may be well along toward the legal date of the assembly of congress before the president will be prepared to submit a peace treaty to the senate. This of time is rather moderate than excessive. We were two years, from 1781 to 1783, in arranging a peace with Great Britain to terminate the revolutionary war. In the case of the Chinese-Japanese war it was several months before the commissioners were able to perfect the treaty which terminated that war.

Hostilities Will Cense.

It does not follow from this that an actual terms laid down in the president's note of last Saturday. The military establishment, time, and many acts performed that are incident to actual warfare. It is expected here that the Spanish pledge

accept the broad conditions laid down by the United States will take the form of a written agreement, something in the nature of a protocol, which, while a very necessary steps in the negotiation of a treaty, is not always a part of the document. The negotiations have not progressed sufficiently to indicate who shall be the parties to this agreement, or rather who shall represent the principals-the United States and Spain. Under the terms of the president's note, if they shall be accepted by Spain, the Spanish government is bound to evacuate Cuba and Porto Rico immediately. This action is not to wait upon the work of the peace commissioners, but is to precede it, and to follow immediately upon the signature of the memorandum accepting the president's conditions. The word "immediately" in this case is, perhaps, a little deceptive. The experience of the War department in the endeavor to remove to Spain the Spanish troops surrendered at Santiago, has not justified the expectation that the large force of Spanish regulars can be gathered up and based on the fact that it is not expected of the Spanish troop transports that they will be able to return all of the Santiago prisoners to Spain before the 1st of Septem ber. Therefore what is meant by the word "immediately" is that the Spanish government shall at least begin the arrangements at once for the evacuation of the islands.

Cavalry at Tampa Going North. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 .- When General Shafter's corps went to Santiago a force of cavalry numbering about 2,000 men and comprising regular troops, and a part of the First volunteer cavalry (the Rough Riders) was left at Tampa under command of General Coppinger. In addition to these men most of the horses of the cavalry regiments sent to Cuba were also left at Tampa. This force of cavalry will, in a day or two, be ordered to Montauk Point, where they will make preparations for the men of General Wheeler's division of cavalry, which has been ordered from Santiago to that point.

Landing is Slow Work. PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 2, Evening (vis

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 3.)-General Roy Stone, who went yesterday to Adjuntas where many outrages were reported, reached there safely and is now returning. The lo cation of the troops remains unchanged, awaiting news of the landing of Major General Brooke at Arroyo, near Guayama, which is slow work.

Thus far the efforts to float the transports Massachusetts and Roumania have been unavailing.

FROM LOWELL, MASS. The Home of Hood's Sarsaparilla A Wonderful Cure.

"A swelling as big as a large marble came under my tongue. Physicians said it was a semi-transparent tumor and must be operated upon. I felt I could not stand it, and as spring came began to take my favorite spring tonie, Hood's Sarsaparilla. The bunch gradually decreased and finally disappeared. I have had no sign of its re turn. I am glad to praise Hood's Sarsapa rilla." MRS. H. M. COBURN, 8 Union St Lowell, Mass. Get HOOD'S. Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache, 25c.

The Omaha Bee Map of Cuba Coupon Present this Coupon with 10c for A Map of Cuba.

A Map of the West Indies. And a Map of the World,

By Mail 14 cents.

----The Omaha Dally Bee * EXPOSITION

* COUPON . This coupon and 10 Cents will btain three photogravures of the Exposition. BY MAIL, 2c EXTRA.

ieeeeleeeee

EXPLORING ANCIENT EL MORRO

Under Its Frowning Battlements Only the Echoes Sound.

WRECKED CITADEL OF FORMER GRANDEUR

Ordnance for Its Defense is Very An cient and Utterly Helpless Under Modern Fire-Tales Told by the Natives.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 24,--(Corespondence of the Associated Press.)-El Morro, built on the rocks and of the rocks, is rich in moats and frowning battlements drawbridges and subterranean passages dungeons and reminders of the age of helmets and rapiers. Moreover, it is surrounded by a confused mass of barbed wire fencing, recently erected to keep out the American soldiers and marines. It is deserted and as silent as the flight of the vultures that wing their way over its summit.

At its base the blue sea breaks in flashes of foam and the ocean breeze is cool in the shadow of its walls. One searches long through Morro's passages and over the roofs that even the lizards forsake during the noonday heat for signs of the guns that are said to have replied so valiantly to the fire of the American fleet. On the top battlement one finds several small mortars, made of bronze and cast in Spain in the early part of the seventeenth century. These are curiously carved. Snarling dragons form their fanciful handles. On the same roof are two mounted cannon of bronze, about fourteen fect long, one of them bearing on its surface and intermingled with carved coats of arms, fleur de lis and decorations whose significance it is hard to comprehend, the following inscription: "Mars Ultima Rogun, Louis Charles de Bourbon, Comte de Eu, Duc d'Aumale, Nec Piuribus Impar 12 Juin, 1748,

Ancient Ordnance.

The other cannon, bearing similar inscriptions, is dedicated to the comte de Provence and was cast a few years before. Both are state of war will prevail during this interval on filmsy wheels and probably have not of three months, for as a matter of fact been fired for years. The old-fashloned hostilities will terminate within a very few mortars show signs of having been shotted days after Spain has notified the United and handled and balls for their gaping States government of its acceptance of the throats are scattered about. Search the castle over and you will find several more muzzle-loading guns of a bygone age, unhowever, must be maintained during that mounted, their rusty mouths pointed helplessly against the castle's battlements. And this is El Morro's complete armament today Through the bare chambers are scattered some signs of the recent presence of the Spanish soldiers-old tin cans, tattered cloth ing, straw hats and forlorn contrivances for cooking. The bare white walls of one room have been decorated by a soldier artist of no mean talent and they speak of tedious hours. The steps that lead from bastion to turret are crumbling and worn, the doors to strange apartments hang open and the old Spanish castle, alive with the interest and dignity of past ages, protests mutely against the invader and the modern conqueror.

The southeast bastion that formerly upheld the Spanish flag was knocked into dust by the shot that carried down the ban-There are signs of shots that have pecked at the solid walls; a shell carried away the drawbridge and broke through the main entrance, but otherwise El Morro bears no noticeable evidence of bombard

A few hundred yards to the east—and still on the height—is the eastern battery. Between it and the castle are come low, red tiled houses, formerly used as quarters shipped home to Spain in less than about for the garrison of the fort. Here also stood girty days at the best. This estimate is the lighthouse that marked the harbor enfire from the American ships, for which it doubtless offered an excellent target. The eastern battery is of earth; barrels of cement and sacks of dirt protect the guns. Here are two small field pieces made in Seville in 1873 and the ground is plentifully strewn with unused ammunition, scattered in and out of the ammunition boxes as these were and 1769. These, however, are mounted on modern trop carriages and they have been used. A small house just behind the earthworks is still full of bags of powder and conical bullets. Just down the hill on the

of the Spanish troops. Up to the Castle Entrance.

One of these bronze cannon of the past century was dismounted by a shot from the The carriage was wrecked and now nterest to Sunday visitors. This is the only defiantly as ever.

At this battery there are also two mortars, evidently of modern make, and the fact that a similar gun is lying unmounted at the foot of the road which leads up to fortifications shows that these arms behind the old fortress, up to the castle entrance are broken and half filled boxes of rifle ammunition and cartridges, with brass-coated bullets, going to show that

these projectiles, which inflict a poisoned wound, were used by the Spaniards. The Socapa battery is on the western side of the mouth of the harbor. It is about the same height as the eastern battery though a little further back from the see line than the fortification just described. Here are the two modern sixteen-centimeter rifles which our men wanted to capture and to turn against Santiago and which were among the most active in replying to the contrary are absolutely false. the American fire. Here also are three thirty-two-centimeter mortars similar to those at the eastern battery, and a broad road through the woods and up the hillside shows where these heavy guns passed to their positions, for this earth battery was constructed after the war began. Barrels and earth-filled sacks protected the me at the mortars, while those who worked the rifles were behind many feet of bard cement in square blocks, banked on the outside by a sloping mass of earth and small stones. The carriage of the eastern sixteen-centimeter rifle was struck and very slightly damaged. Here the hill shows some signs of fire. Shells have ploughed up the earth and cleared out the trees and the

ground is covered with many of the shells that have torn through the underbrush. Just behind this battery, El Socapa, on a small island inside the harbor mouth and in full sight of Morro castle nestles a fishing village that for weeks had been deserted. Now its people are beginning to return to their homes, to find them, not torn by shrapnel and shell, as they had expected, but, strangely enough, almost in-This little hamlet was tected from the shots that skimmed over the Socapa battery because it is so close to the hill where the battery is situated. It seems to have been entirely out of range Major General Commanding. seems to have been entirely out of range

Tales the Natives Tell.

Men who were around the harbor during the firing have many tales to tell. They tell of a certain ball that swept the forward deck of the Infanta Maria Teresa when it was hiding behind a headland in the bay, killing a number of sallors and the second commander of the vessel, then passing ant Littlefield. It had already through the ship's paint room, scattering tion of its cargo when caughts

color all over the cattle on the lower deck LITTLE BATTLES IN and saving the ship's butcher the labor of killing five of his charges. There is, too, local tale of how Cervers advised Linares to surrender the city to the Americans, telling him his case was hopeless and that he would only continue to lose men and be forced to give in at the end.

As the Infanta Maria Teresa steamed through the narrows to its fate, the gossips say, the band played and the crew cheered for the honor of old Spain. The music sounded clear in Morro and hope leaped in the hearts of the watching ofleers there as they heard the stirring strains. Then there is a story that the Spaniards carried their wounded from the patteries into the city hospitals during the night in order that the people and the army might be kept in ignorance of their losses and another story is that the broken and destroyed guns were thrown into the haror under cover of darkness with the same misleading purpose. And there is yet another story of a shot that killed six men at a gun during the firing of June 5, and of the midnight burial of gun and men behind the very trenches where the gun was shattered.

The harbor people are coming back day by day to their old vocations and some are as much surprised to find their homes still uninjured as others are to learn that the batteries, which were considered impregnable, have surrendered to an enemy whose persistent effort does not result in any injury that could not be repaired by a few men in a short time and at a small expense.

ISLE OF PINES IS BARREN

Denuded of Its Food Resources Month Ago and Blockade is Severely Felt.

KEY WEST, Aug. 3 .- The report that the Isle of Pines is furnishing food supplies to Cuba is emphatically denied. It can be asserted on the strength of unquestionable authority that the island itself was denuded of its food resources a month ago and its own people are now starving.

Neuva Grona, its capital, noted for its salubrious climate, especially as a consumptive cure, is now used by the Spaniards for a military hospital camp and only wounded soldiers are there. Rich and poor from Havana have been flocking thither and as a natural consequence yellow fever and smallpox have followed and now rage to an alarming extent. This is because the poor cannot procure medicines and the government supplies neither medicine nor food. The unfortunate people die in the streets, the authorities virtually being compelled to bury them. The entire island is under Captain General Blanco's government.

The residents declare that they have never seen a steamer pass in since the war began and only a few sloops and schooners. This statement has been verified by information which came by the gunboat Bancroft and the converted yacht Eagle secured at an insurgent camp visited by their commanders near by. The Americans were told there that nothing had attempted to get in since the Eagle sank the Santo Domingo.

There is reason to believe, however, that the steamer Villa Verde managed to elude blockade some time ago. The insurgents in the province of Pinar del Rio are well supplied with arms and ammunition. thanks to many successful fillbustering expeditions. They are now little troubled by the Spanish forces, which are being called rapidly to Havana from every quarter. Where two months ago there were large Spanish garrisons, now there are only a few men and these make no attempt to pursue the insurgents as they formerly did, contenting themselves with simply remaining at their posts.

The blockade of the ports west of the Isl of Pines is now so well maintained that not even a smack could get through. The Eagle, which returned here tonight, reports that on leaving the Isle of Pines the Bancroft's launch had apparently scored another victory, as it was then towing out a schooner from shore about eight miles away.

Captain Sutherland of the Eagle is confident that the two 12-inch guns which were in the hold of the Santo Domingo when it was sunk by his little yacht can be saved hurriedly opened. Here also are five bronze and he thinks wreckers should be sent down muzzle loading cannon, bearing dates of their for them. When the Spanish steamer sank castings as follows: 1768, 1718, 1779, 1783 these guns dropped to the bottom and so long as the air does not reach them they can be saved.

One of our blockading ships sights the wreck of the Santo Domingo once every twelve hours to prevent any attempt on the land side are the recently occupied quarters part of the enemy to get the big guns. There is much interest here as to the decision the prize courts will reach in the case of the Santo Domingo, which, with its guns and the enormous cargo of food, was valued at close upon \$1,000,000. Had the Bagle succeeded in taking it unharmed there could lies half buried in the torn earth, but the have been no question as to the legality of gun appears to be uninjured and may still making it a prize, but the Santo Domingo grace some American park, an object of had on board two five-inch guns, mounted, primed and trained, and 144 men, while the visible damage done. The are signs of Eagle, with a battery of only six-pounders hurried departure on all sines, but the four and only about a score of men, could not old muzzle loaders poke up their noses as afford to take the desperate chances of the big ship escaping and getting its guns to Havana.

So, for what are called "military reaso the Santo Domingo was destroyed. After its destruction, however, the Eagle's men boarded it and took formal possession of had recently been landed. All along the it as a prize of war. Herein lies a nice road from the dock, in the sheltered cove question for the determination of the courts

TREATS PRISONERS HUMANELY

Consul Wildman Denies Stories of Cruelty in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.-The State department has been advised by United States Consul Wildman at Hong Kong that all prisoners taken by Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, including monks, are "treated with perfect humanity," and that all reports to

Report on Santiago Troops. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.-The following bulletin was posted at the War department

at 1:10 this morning: SANTIAGO DE CUBA (via Hayti), 3.—Adjutant General of the Army, Washington: Santiago reports for August 2— Total sick, 4,290; total fevers, 3,038; new cases of fever, 594; cases of fever returned

to duty, 705. Deaths July 1: Private C. Conrad Johnson Company A. First infantry, acute dysentery August 1, Private H. V. Johnson, Company F, Seventh infantry, asthenia, following yel-low fever; Corporal James M. Brocke, Company L. Second Massachusetts, dysentery; Private Andrew Ryderberg, Company A. Third infantry, tuberculosis pulmonasis. Au-gust 2, Private James E. Wheeler, Com-pany E. Second Massachusetts, heart dispany E. Second Massachusetts, heart discase; Sergeant Richard Bearse, Company B. Second Massachusetts, nostalgia; Private O. W. Johnson, Battery F. Fourth artillery, yellow fever; Corporal Harry A. Shaw, Company F. Twenty-fourth infantry, yellow fever; Private Albert J. Chapman, Company A. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Thomas R. Bennett, Company H. Thirty-fourth Michigan, remittent malarial fever and acute gastritis; Private. Schovers, Company I, Seventy-first New York, exhaustion, following malarial

Norwegian Steamer a Prize. KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 3.—12 m.—The Norwegian steamer Franklin, of about 500 ons, bound from Vera Cruz with a cargo of food supplies, was captured by the converted yacht Siren on Monday off Francis Key, near Calbarien, and was brought here today by a prize crew under command of Lieutenant Littlefield. It had already landed a por-

Havana Reports Numerous Victories Over Insurgents and Americans.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND DEPEND ON CHARITY BOLD

Papers Still Continue to Tell the People that Spanish Arms Are Bound to Be Triumphant.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.-The German cruiser leter has arrived here from Vera Cruz, It had on board a prominent German Herr Gustave Bock, who is well known here in business and other circles. As the Geler passed Cabanas fortress it played a German

The French cruiser D'Estaing is expected at Sagua la Grande. A French steamer, the Manoubia, was capured last Saturday at noon, off Isabella-

Sagua, and was taken to Key West by American ships. A Spanish report says that ut noon on Saturday last an American war ship fired on the Punta Maya, Matanzas battery, after

the battery had opened fire on the war ship, which is said to have withdrawn for a time and to have returned with another ship. The two vessels, it appears, fired eight shots at the battery, which were answered by wenty shots from the shore guns, whereupon the ships are alleged to have withdrawn. It is said that only one Spanish artilleryman was wounded. During the evening of Saturday last only one American ship was Eagle cruised off to Maugle Point, where in sight from Matanzas.

It is announced from the palace that on Saturday morning last the plantation of Preciso, province of Matanzas, was attacked by a force of infantry and cavalry under the American fing. It is added that' a squadron of Spanish cavalry from the plattation of Dos Rosas, "assisted in routing the Americans," who are said to have left ten men killed on the field. The Spaniards, according to the report, had two men badly wounded.

Skirmishes With Insurgents. In the provinces of Havana and Matanzas, recently, there have been several unimport ant skirmishes between Spanish forces and bands of insurgents. An insurgent force, under the leadership of Camedjo, opened fire on Thursday last on San Nicolas, but was seemingly repulsed by the garrison after a short period of firing.

The insurgents are also appounced to have attacked Gamarraga, defended by a fort, in the province of Santa Clara, for the purpose of capturing cattle which were pasturing end of the boat. The Maple there. The Spanish version of the affair asked for information and offered Nevis says the insurgents were driven off after an exchange of shots which lasted ten minutes. The free kitchens here have distributed about 17,000 rations during the last two days. It is estimated that about 13,000 persons are being fed daily from charitable sources. The municipality contributes \$4,000 monthly to the charitable funds. From today on about 19,000 rations will be distributed daily.

The Union Constructional, in an editorial yesterday, said that the Spanish temperament, additionally excited by the tropical heat, soars in a moment to the highest pitch of enthusiasm or sinks to the most exaggerated point of depression. In explanation the paper remarks that the shout of every one help himself will demoralize the army here as much as the cry that everything is lost. Continuing, the Union Constructional advises the people not to give way before the alarming statements of pessimists, asserting that nothing is lost as yet, as the Americans have not found a strong insurgent organization existing in Cuba, where the people, it is further pointed out, "Hate the rebels, revolution and anarchy, which are the elements desirous of representing this beautifu

country. Certain of Spanish Sovereignty Thereupon the Union Contitutcional says: 'If the United States sincerely wishes this country to be prosperous and to enjoy peace, it will find in Spain's sovereignty the most satisfactory elements to bring such a state of affairs about. We are convinced as to the impossibility of discovering anything stable among the separatists. Besides, Spain has not yet surrendered and still possesses sufficient elements to keep up the struggle. However, if the peace rumors are confirmed, Spain is still in a condition to make honorable treaty of peace. We repeat once more that Spanish sovereignty over this island will not be lost and that the Spanish flag will continue to wave over this land, discovered and civilized by our Spanish ancestors. At the last moment the army and the people will do their sacred and patriotic duty."

In a second editorial, the Union Constitucional calls upon the people to resist to the utmost, saying that even if Spain is routed here, it will be only an "accident, a detail and a misfortune."

The paper then says: "Even if Spain is smashed here on the island of Cuba and its inhabitants are deserted, owing to the treason of some of the Cubans and the immense power of the great republic, which wants to appear humane, but which is a hundred times more inhuman and cruel than it is extensive in territory, they will never be able to reduce Spain to impotence or appear less barbarous among nations."

CHANCE FOR HAWAHANS TO ENLIST. President Directs that of Present

Force a Battalion Be Accepted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—General
Merriam, commanding the Department of California, has received the following dispatch from Adjutant General Corbin: president directs that if any of the military forces of the Hawailan islands desire to become a part of your volunteer army that you are authorized to organize not to exceed one battalion of infantry, naming the officers and causing the officers and men to be mustered into the service and have them to report to Colonel Barbour for duty."

Sending Out War Bonds WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.-Assistant Secretary Vanderlip is now sending to subscribers about 6,000 bonds a day and this number will be increased later on. Re-cently notices of allotment have been sent to a number of people who had subscribed David C. Bangs, reader-humorist, gave a very enjoyable entertainment last evening in the Young Men's Christian association auditorium for the benefit of the Rescue Home on Bancroft street. Mr. Bangs gave and forward the required cash, but who now deny all knowledge of the transaction The indications are that their names had been used by interested parties without authority with a view to getting posseswas altogether an excellent one. A good attendance was present and a considerable sum was cleared to carry on the work of sion of the bonds in violation of the spirit of the law. These cases are under investigation. There are also a large number under suspicion from other causes, aggregating in amount to several millions, so that it will be impossible to state the maximum amount which eventually will be allotted until all of these cases are decided. The indications, however, are that the amount will fall between \$4,460 and

Detail for Wade's Command. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 .- The following regiments have been designated to constitute General Wade's provisional division fo service in Porto Rico: First Rhode Island First North Carolina, First New Hampshire, First New Jersey, Second Texas, First Alabama, First Vermont, First West Virginia First Kentucky, Third Tennessee, Twenty second New York, First Arkansas, Fifty-second Iowa, Third Virginia, First Delaware

To Command Montauk Camp. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Brigadier Gen-eral G. M. Randall, recently promoted from lieutenant colonel of the Eighth infantry,

ARE STARVING IN HAVANA today was ordered to assume command of the new camp to be established at Mon-tauk, L. L. for the benefit of the troops

to be recalled from duty in the province of

"JACKIE" IS

How the Mate of the Gunboat Ban

croft, with a Companion, Made

a Spanish Capture.

KEY WEST, Aug. 3 .- Another "jackle"

has achieved the reputation of a hero. He

is Boatswain's Mate Nevis of the gunboat

Bancroft. One day late last week the Ban-

her prize, which proved to be the schooner

Nito, little more than a smack and with

no cargo. Her captain was an American

Meanwhile he sent Nevis in to anchor

guns ready it steamed toward

asked for information and offered Nevis

a tow, but he replied with a joke and de-

clined the proffered assistance. Then it de-

veloped that in going into anchor he had

observed two other small Spanish boats near

the wreck of the Santo Domingo and re-

solved to capture them also. He knew it

was hazardous work, but "bluff" carried him

through. He took the Spanish colors of the

chooner, ran them up and boldly sailed in.

There were six men on the other boats

and they watched the approach of their sup-

posed compatriots with a calmness that

Nevis and the other jackie suddenly shipped

heir rifles to their shoulders and demanded

an immediate surrender. The scared Span-

ish seamen lost no time in complying and

had the unique experience of surrendering

Then, scorning all aid, Nevis took then

out to his ship and in the most matter of

fact manner reported his adventure to his

astonished commander. The capture was no

information to the American ship. They

were residents of the little town of Cortez,

two miles from the Santo Domingo

wreck on what is called Pirates la

oon, because in ancient days it was a favor-

te resort of the brethren of Captain Kidd

The town has a population of 1,600, and

the only reason for its existence is that it

serves as a depot for the Vuelta tobacco

district and contains a number of large to-

The Bancroft and Eagle would have taken

the town, which is defended only by 100

soldiers, but they could not spare a per-

manent force to protect the noncombatants,

hafter Ordered to Send Them North

as Rapidly as Transports

Are Available.

been ordered to proceed to Montauk Point

mounted troops of the Second cavalry.

Tortugas it is in very fair condition.

Battleship Texas in Dry Dock.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The battleship Texas was placed in the dry dock at the

Newly Rich Klondikers.

The last six named are all from Seattle. Others are credited with amounts ranging

Benefit of Rescue Home.

a number of patriotic selections that were thoroughly appreciated and the program

orm \$10,000 to \$50,000.

of Pinar del Rio, situated about

speedily changed to consternation,

to their own flag.

bacco warehouses.

women and children.

recaptured my prize."

miners in the Klondike region.

Santiago de Cuba. General Randall has Refugees Tell a Pitiful Tale of Conditions just returned from an important mission in Alaska, connected with the relief of Blockaded Ports.

> NEVIS HORSE MEAT IS ONE DOLLAR A POUND

> > Situation in the Reconcentrado Camp Most Desperate-Cardenas and Matauens but Little Better Off.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.-Accounts of the croft, accompanied by the converted yacht condition of affairs in Havana, Matanzas Eagle, which had been covering the blockand Cardenas have been given by passengers ading station around the Isle of Pines, of the steamer Fridtjof Nansen, which has sighted a small Spanish schooner in Sigunea arrived from Sagua. It brought twenty-nine refugees, most of whom were Spaniards. The Bancroft's steam launch, in charge of Nevis and one other seaman, each armed who had made all sorts of sacrifices to escape from the Island in anticipation of its with a rifle, was sent in to take the being controlled by the insurgents. schoone;. This was only a task of minof them were well supplied with funds, havutes and the pretty launch returned with ing turned all their available property into ash. They paid \$200 each for passage. Almost all those aboard being Spanish sympathizers a meeting was held in the saloon while the and with him were his Cuban wife and ship was off Barnegat, N. J., at which a seven children, all vowing loyalty to the majority pledged themselves to refuse to Cuban cause. They pleaded poverty and give any information to Americans regardthat the Nito was their only means of ing the condition of things in Cuba. A few, livelihood. Commander Clover of the Banhowever, consented to talk after they got croft promised to return it at the proper ashore, but even they were unwilling to permit their names to be used. One woman, who had reached Sagua by

near the wreck of the Spanish transatlantic rail from Havana, said that the condition liner Santo Domingo, sunk by the Eagle a of affairs in the capital was deplorable and was daily growing worse. "There is plenty few weeks ago. Then the Bancroft and of money," she said, "but of what use is it when it will hardly purchase anything? It they happened to be put in communication with the insurgent camp. Two hours later is impossible to get beef at any price and they returned. Nothing could be seen of even horse flesh costs \$1 a pound. Bread the launch nor the prize. Suddenly Comcosts 28 cents a pound and is very bad at mander Clover, who was scanning the water that. Eggs, which are brought in from the with his glass, shouted to Captain Suthercountry in small quantities, cost 35 cents land of the Eagle: "By heavens, they have each. The supply of condensed milk is practically exhausted and the little left is The little schooner lay near the wrecked sold at \$2 for a can such as you buy here steamer, but the Spanish flag was flying for 10 cents. On an average ten to twelve from her mast and instead of only Nevis persons are found dead of starvation in the and his companion, she was apparently filled with more. The gunboat Maple streets every day and this takes no account of the scores who daily die of hunger in had drawn up and Commander Clover orthe houses. No words can describe the dered it into the work of rescue. With horrors of Las Fesos, the place at the foot of the Prado, where the reconcentradoes the chooner, but the sight that greeted the are herded together. I was told that there Maple's crew was not what was expected. were no less than 4,000 of these miserable Nevis and his companion sat at one end of people in the place when I came away and the boat, attempting to navigate it out of they are dying by hundreds, for, of course, the harbor. Each had his rifle across his nothing is being done for their relief, even knee and was keeping a wary eye on a the government has not enough food for its party of half a dozen cowering own soldiers. Worse than this, the officials Spaniards huddled into the other beat and abuse them shamefully. Coal About Gone.

"A few gas lamps are still burning in the streets, but the electric lights are only lighted on Thursday nights, when there is music in the Parque Centrale. What a ghastly mockery those band concerts are with so many people starving to death within sound of the music. All the theaters are closed, and their lobbies are nightly crowded with the homeless poor. the only thing in the city that is plentiful and cheap, so that even the poor can get a little at times. Almost all the stores in Weyler and O'Reilly streets are closed, as are the principal hotels. The stock of coal is almost completely exhausted, and for a few days the local trains that run to Vedado. past the Santa Clara battery, were stopped for want of fuel. They are now burning wood, but even that will soon be gone."

Juan Zarraga Zarte said: "I do no know anything of the condition of things in Havana, but I do know that there is much misery at Cardenas and Matanzas. Things, however, might be worse, considering the mean one, for those men gave important has been avoided by the foresight of the merchants, who, in anticipation of the outbreak of the war, laid in large stores of provisions. Of course they have sold at high prices, and I heard of one man who made \$400,000 in a speculation in flour ir Sagua. All the stores which have provisions are kept under guard by soldiers to prevent the starving people from looting them. Every one is tired of the war and on all hands one hears prayers that peace will soon come."

The Nansen brought up a cargo of sugar, which it discharged at Williamsburg. It also brought 368 bales of tobacco and 322 cases of cigars. This was the first cargo of sugar reaching the United States since the surrender of Santiago.

CAVALRY IS ORDERED HOME Hospital Report from Santiago. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 .- The following is General Shafter's report of the sanitary condition of his army on August 1, received at the War department today:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 2.—Adjutant General of the Army, Washington: Sanitary report for August 1: Total sick, 4,239; total fever cases, 3,179; new cases of fever. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 .- All the troops of avalry with Shafter's army and the eight companies of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, have 688; cases fever returned to duty, 679.

Deaths of August 1: Private Melville B. Suffoon, Company C, Ninth infantry, acute malarial fever and diarrhoea; Private Arthur Fisette, Company C, Thirty-third Michi-L. I., for encampment. General Shafter has been directed to use all the transport facilities he can command and to send the troops gan, yellow fever; Private William Bar-tholomew, Troop D, Second cavalry, yellow fever; Private Ball Lemeter, Company L, First Illinois, yellow fever; Private Albert Duschen, Company E, First Illinois, yellow north as rapidly as possible. The regular cavalry with Shafter comprises eight companies, each of the First, Third, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth cavalry, all dismounted, and four fever; Private Isaac E. Lester, Company E. Twenty-fourth infantry, yellow fever; Private William E. Jewell, Company H, Second infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private A. Simpson, Company M. Eighth Ohio, malarial fever; Private Neinavy yard today. An examination of it Ohio, malarial fever; Private Nel-son; Company B. Eighth Ohio, dys-entery; Private Frank Carnegie, Comhows that except for a slight dent in its son; entery; Private Frank Carnegle, Com-pany F. Seventh infantry, asthenia; Private keel made by striking a coral reef off Dry Timothy Rothe, Company G, Eighth infan-try, thermic fever and exhaustion; Private VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 3.—The steamer Amauenz arrived here this afternoon from St. Michaels, Alaska, with 260 passengers from Dawson City, and a large amount of Charles F. Harrison, Company F. Twentysecond infantry, dysentery; Private Silas Undergrave, Company H. Second Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Artificer Leonard L. Walker, Company H, Eighth Ohio, malarial gold dust and drafts. Purser Richards is authority for the statement that the amount fever and despondency; Sergeant John Oliver, Company E, Thirty-fourth Michigan, acute pulmonary tuberculosis.

authority for the statement that the amount of gold and drafts brought down was \$3,000,-000, of which \$1,250,000 was in gold dust and nuggets. Following is a list of those having the largest amount of treesure: F. Neves, Victoria, \$800,000; Michael Trainor, Victoria, \$30,000; H. Dorer, \$17,000; Louis Paulus, \$400,000; N. Blackman, \$150,000; T. Rogers, \$550,000; F. Van Bibben, \$300,000; C. S. Stephens, \$150,000.

The last six named are all from Seattle. Will Report on Philippines Finances WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 .- Edward F. Hardin, formerly financial editor of the Chicago Tribune, has been designated by Secretary Day to study and report upon the general financial condition of the Philippine

islands, the banking system, the character of the banking business transacted, the kind of money in circulation, the general condition of exchanges, the rates of interest and kindred subjects.



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

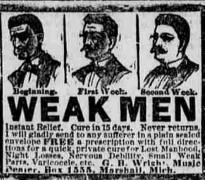
is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. mly, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALI-FORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the media cal profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives. as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company -

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. LOUISVILLE, W.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY ALL DRUGGISTS.

@@@@@@@@@@ Remember the name when you buy again







After eating, all vermin seek water and the open air, Hence this killer is the most cleanly on earth. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 15 Cents. NEWTON MANUFACTURING & CHEMICAL CO., 95 William Street, New York.

MADE ME A MAN AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE ALL Nervous Diseases—Failing Memory, Impotency, Siesplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Encases and Indiserstions, They quickity and surely restore Lock Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage, fit a man for study, business or marriage, Prevent Insanity and Consumption it taken in time. Their mes chows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other full. They have oured thousands and ellicure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure 50 CTS, par package, or six pages (full treatment for \$2.00. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular free. AJAX REMEDY CO., To Deabern like free. AJAX REMEDY CO., The Persynth, 200 For sale in Omaha, Net., by sa. Forsyth, 203 N. 16th; Kuhn & Co., 16th and Douglas, and in Council Blut's by O. H. Brown, Druggists.

LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
THE GREAT LAKE ROUTE.
Own The New Steel Steamahly Musikou.

For Mackitac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc. Tue, 9 a.M., Wed 9 F.M. Thu, 11 A.M., 3st. 4 F.M.
For Charlevola, Harbor Springs, Potoskey, etc.:
Tues, 9 A.M., Thur, 11 A.M., Sat. 4 P.M.
For Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland,
Duluth, etc.; Wed. 9 P.M.
Hlustrated pampilets malled free on application, OFFICE AND DOCKS. RUSH AND H. WATER STS. CHICAGE

K

Magnified 8,500 Times

wwwww



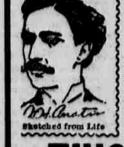
Dandruff and you will soon have gray and falling hair if the dandruff is not checked. Prof. Austin has cured over 15,000 people with his new discovery. Will you be cured or will you continue to suffer?



Which destroys the roots of the hair and ultimately produces baldness. Prof. J. H. Austin, Dermatologist and Sculp Specialist, has after 20 years of practical investigation discovered and intiseptic textracted from soft coal in his own laboratory at Minneapo is), which destroys the destroyer of the hair lurking

PREE MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF HAIR AND SCALP At Consulting Rooms. 526

Hours 9 to 12 a. m. and 8 to 9 p. m. for gentlemen; ladies 2 to 5 p. m. Austin's Antiseptic Dandruff Destroyer and New Hair Grower.



Movements of Ocean Vessels, Aug. 2 At New York-Arrived-Lahn, from Br men. Sailed-Teutonic, for Liverpool; South wark, for Antwerp; Britannia, for seilles; Karamannia, for Marseilles. At Queenstown—Sailed—Pavonia,

Boston.
At Southampton—Sailed—Kaiser Wilhelm er Grosse, for New York. At Baltimore—Salled—Dresden, for Bro Queenstown — Arrived — Belgenland, Philadelphia. Sailed, Rhynland, for

At Glasgow-Arrived-Ethiopia, from New

Brain Workers. Horsford's Acid Phosphate supplies the needed nerve force. Shun Substitutes. Sold only in bottles.